

True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN, DEC. 5, 1879.

Quite a time after the Kalamazoo Telegraph had declared for Governor Frank B. Stockbridge as its candidate for Governor the Law Law Northerner, which is often troubled with a hardness of hearing, said: "As to this Governor matter we are not at all writing prepared to take sides, as we have not ascertained who is to be the candidate from Kalamazoo. Everything depends on that." Col. S. is interested in a business point of view with the two candidates, so that he is going to be a prominent candidate for gubernatorial honors, no matter how it may grate on the Northerner's ears when it learns the Telegraph of Kalamazoo favors him.—South Haven Sentinel.

The Telegraph is the Kalamazoo office-holder's organ, and has cut the Northerner from its exchange list. We have managed to survive without it, although we have been a little late in learning its views on the Governorship. The Sentinel and Ed. Stewart is another official organ just now engaged in the task of trying to placate Kalamazoo and her congressman for the course he took in shelving Burrows three years ago, and kicking against his nomination at the last election.

Frank B. Stockbridge is a capital fellow, who has been nearly half a life time engaged in sawing lumber, and whose residence has occasionally been in Allegan county for many years. But we perceive that Kalamazoo proposes to make "Governor of him" on condition that he shall make Kalamazoo his hailing place hereafter, and as proof of that fact "the Telegraph favors him;" which the Stewart-Post office Sentinel regards as conclusive evidence that Frank will draw that little thousand dollars set apart by the constitution for the use of the Governor.

The Allegan-Henderson says that Tom Palmer of Detroit, is a full neck ahead in the race, (and we are inclined to Don's opinion) which indicates tolerable plainly that the Journal has sold out its stock in Stockbridge.

Several papers are pushing E. G. D. Holden of Grand Rapids, for the place. Even in Branch county the Quincy Herald has been saying some pleasant things and dealing out heavy arguments in his favor.

George H. Jerome, of Saginaw, is another strong candidate, and possesses some decided advantages over the others in the fact that he will receive the support of the Chandler side of the Post and Tribune, and his own local paper, which will be nearly equivalent to the Telegraph, in point of strength and influence. If Mr. Jerome can find some paper of sufficient weight as to neutralize this powerful Sentinel, the race would be an even one as between Frank B. and T. W.

Then there is John T. Rich who has heretofore received some attention, and Charles T. Gorman a capital fellow, as we are assured, and several other fellows who are spoiling for a chance to draw a thousand dollars from the people's cash box. Now in all conscience, does not all this make a muddle sufficient to get a fellow mixed up in a sort of lumpy way, and all because the Sentinel Post-office man hasn't been around to tell a "feller" how this matter stands!

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24, 1879.

correspondence of The True Northerner.

Senators and members are rapidly gathering here and preparing for the business of the session which begins next Monday. There is a good deal of talk about what will and what will not be done, chiefly what will not be done, because I believe the democrats have very sensibly weakened on their revolutionary designs, as expressed in the extra session, and if it is possible to keep the hot heads quiet upon being heard, and force themselves to the front you will see the so-called conservative democrats endorsing, and directly favoring as revolutionary legislation as they ever did. They are made to assume a temperate air by a scare in the late elections—that's all.

It looks as though the money question would be dropped suddenly, since the elections buried the greenbackers out of sight. The free coinage bill will probably sleep its last sleep in the Senate finance committee, and it is doubtful if even Voorhees wants to call it up. The tariff question is also doomed to remain in abeyance. I think from the best opinions I can get. The republicans are certainly opposed to any agitation that may disturb the present course of prosperity all over the country, and the democrats have not the courage to do mischief they might do in less than thirty days. The fishery question in connection with a proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada, will be discussed probably, and the outrage of the late Halifax award further exposed.

The Indian question will be prominent, and in connection with it the proposition to open the Indian territory to settlement will be forced to successful issue, many think. It is likely that a good deal of time will be spent in the House over Mr. Randall's proposition to so amend the rules as to give the ex-confederates a still more despotic power over the minority than they now have, and it is probable that the session will be enlivened with many other little democratic blunders.

Senator Blaine and Mr. Frye, of Maine, now here, do not believe the Governor of that State will have the temerity to commit such a monstrous outrage as to count on the large Republican majority in the Legislature. If he does, they say, it will make the Republican fight easy next year, and they can carry the state by 10,000 clean majority.

John Hay, new Assistant Secretary of State, has arrived and assumed the duties of his office. Ex-Secretary Seward will remain at the Department for two or three days to instruct Mr. Hay in the duties of his office, and will then leave for his home in New York.

General Grant's friends here say that he will accept the Presidency of the Michigan Canal Co., if the concern is a genuine affair. I learn that European capitalists have subscribed heavily toward it, and our own people will help if General Grant goes into it.

The Indiana democrats boldly announce that

unless their party nominates Hendricks for the Presidency it cannot carry Indiana. Tilden's friends say Hendricks cannot carry New York. The Kellyites say they will smash Tilden. Altogether the democratic fight is a lively and promising one. It amuses us much here since we get the hottest of it through the local representatives who congregate round the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1st, 1879.

There is a remarkable tribulation among the democrats as to the next campaign, and singularly enough, no matter how they decide their difference, the result is equally gratifying to Republicans. Thus the Indiana democrats are quite sure that nobody but Hendricks can carry that State; Ohio democrats think that nobody but a favorite son can carry that State (they don't mention Thurman as often as they did); Tilden's folks assert boldly that neither Hendricks, Thurman, nor any other democrat can carry New York, nobody, in fact, except Tilden; and the latter boomers say that none of those "cards" will do, but that other candidates must be trotted out. There can be no mistake that the Bayard boom is the strongest in the South, where all the democratic electoral vote will come from. Probably Congressman Ellis, of Louisiana, told the truth as nearly as any one can, when he says: "The southern democrat will be satisfied with Bayard, and will give him every southern vote, or with Hancock, or Hendricks, or Judge Field, or David Davis,—in short, the South will accept any good democrat, with the single exception of Mr. Tilden, as I have said." The signs are very emphatic that the Bayard men have worked up his boom so industriously that they have almost driven Tilden out of the southern field, and the literary bureau will have to be re-established to renew the Tilden boom. However, closing the subject as I began it, these little democratic differences of opinion show us that none of the democratic candidates can carry Indiana, Ohio, or New York, and therefore the contest is settled in advance by the democrats themselves.

A project is on foot, and will have much support in Congress at the very outset to establish a new bureau, probably in the Interior Department, to have charge of mining affairs. There is great need of some government supervision in the matter. It would be the means of developing new mineral resources. The late developments in Virginia, North Carolina, and other Eastern States, has heightened the desire among mining people for a Bureau which can direct the capital and labor into the proper fields, and be a protection to all concerned. Why should there be any opposition to this project?

The democrats here are growing anxious about their raid on the seat of Senator Kellogg of Louisiana. They started with great confidence in the effort to unseat him, so as to make sure of a majority in the Senate in 1881, but they have weakened, the facts are so clearly against them. Washington is not a good place to work up political cases for the States just now. The stealing of the Maine Legislature was fixed up here, and there is great indignation among the faithful because the Maine democrats didn't appear to have the courage to perfect the conspiracy.

Evidently the democratic majority are in no hurry to get at the public business this year. Usually the appropriation committees meet and get things in shape before the session opens, but this year nothing has been done, and the impression is that very little will be done before the holidays.

FINANCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

VIII.

STAGNANT CURRENCY SURELY GROWS FOUL. Take care of the quality, and the quantity will take care of itself. As to money, that is the golden rule for any people. Keep the money good, and any lack will be quickly supplied. For then coin will come or go as it is wanted, and the people can freely fix by their acts the amount of notes or coin they find most useful. If they have too many notes, some will be redeemed, and this is not contraction, but a substitution of coin for notes in use. If they still have too much money, gold will go abroad, but this is only a sale of property for which we have no present use.

So of good money there can never be too little. But of bad money there can never be enough. All our trouble about money springs from ignorance of this fact. Yet it is as absolute a law of nature as that stagnant water will get foul. Stagnant currency, that is not kept pure by free redemption in coin, will inevitably get bad and insufficient for the work it has to do.

Paper money is confined to one land; gold goes to all lands, and is the money of the world. If the paper and the gold are freely exchanged, the gold will come in or go out, as more or less money may be needed, and thus the whole may be kept pure. But if they are not freely exchanged, the gold at once becomes the better because it can travel, and pay foreigners in our ports and on our borders. The man who has both will never pay out the gold when the paper will serve. The difference may be small at first, but it is fatal. Gold can do all that the paper can do, and some things more; therefore men will not pay for paper, lest they may fail to get it back. No one will then deposit or lend gold, to take pay in paper. The gold passes out of use as money; it can no longer serve as reserve, nor go freely from hand to hand. Men who have it will lock it up in special deposits, or private safes or hoards. It becomes merchandise, and the amount of current money in the country shrinks to that extent. This causes a real scarcity, but gold will not go to that country because there is no use for it there. It goes abroad, because elsewhere it is more needed. Whatever stays hides itself, and adds no more to the supply of money than so many pounds of lead or ounces of diamonds would add.

This very thing would result in this country, if redemption of paper money should be stopped. We should take away from our present supply of current money all the gold in the country which would vanish from sight into the hiding

places and locked vaults where it waited seven years, and at the same time we should close and bar the doors against the unlimited supply of gold that the world has on hand. At this hour, disaster would strike down reviving trade and industry, were it not known that \$50,000,000 in bullion, not needed in the Bank of England, had begun to come hither even before the need of it was felt. No man who holds that more money is needed here should consent to shut out that full supply, and to take away from our current money all the gold now in use.

In every land there are times of special need for an enlarged supply of money. Here, such need often comes with the movement of the crops. At other times, in every land, too much money is found in use, and if the excess is not relieved by outflow, wild speculation is apt to come, until bread and goods are made too dear for consumers. In April we exported \$2,450,000 of specie, which in August we shall take back again. Thus in times of lack or excess, gold flows in or out, but paper can do neither. When there is too much, or when there is too little, there is no help for it without redemption, save in the slow action of Government. If more is issued to meet a temporary want, there will be too much after that want has passed, and, long before Government can withdraw any, mischief will be done. That is a stagnant currency; it can neither flow in nor out. At some period it is certain to be in excess of changing needs. Then speculation kindles and prices rise. Each dollar will buy less, so that all the money in use scarcely suffices, though the season is not one of great natural activity. But when the season changes, and there is more work to be done by money, suddenly there is a great lack. The money in use has lost part of its buying power, prices having been pushed too far. A wild outcry is raised at once for more money, and of such money fifty times as much would not be enough. Having begun to depreciate, and to get insufficient for its work because it has depreciated, it will grow worse as surely as speckled apples will rot.

Of such money, there always seems to be not enough. It breeds the gambling fever, and more money is wanted in two days of wild speculation than healthy trade would need in a week. It breeds habits of waste, and when forty millions of people are spending quarters as if they were dimes, more money is always wanted. It prompts retail dealers and middlemen to higher charges, in order to cover their risk from sharp changes of price, but their higher charges make more money wanted. The trouble is that the stuff will not buy enough. In time of temporary excess, it could not get out of the country, and so pushed prices upward, until it has lost part of the buying power it pretends to have. Then in a time when a full currency is needed, prices and habits will not yield quickly enough to restore the lost buying power. It is a short task to pour a gallon of water into a gallon of whiskey, but it is not so easy to get back the pure liquor of full strength. There is a painful lack of money, and an intense demand for a larger issue of notes. Never yet has any Government wisely resisted that pressure. Strong appeals are made to ignorance and passion. The poor are told that money is scarce only because some rich men please to make it so. But the real trouble is only as to the quality, not as to the quantity of the money. Like some powder made by Confederates during the war, there was enough of it, but it would not throw bullets far. It did no good to mix more charcoal with it, and it does no good to add more paper to a depreciated currency. The money cannot do the work because it is too poor; not because there is too little of it.

IX.

MORE MONEY MEANS POORER MONEY.

The first thought of men badly in debt usually is to borrow more money. Nations are only men acting together. When a nation finds that its notes have become poor, and therefore unequal to its wants, the first thought always is to issue more. But borrowing does not help a man out of debt, and issuing more notes does not make the currency any better. Notes not redeemed are sure to become poor, as has been seen, even when the amount of them is not changed. But if more be issued, in answer to the cry which always comes when the notes are poor, they are sure to grow worse, and will lose an virtue even more than they gain in volume. This is proved by the history of note issues in all lands, ancient or modern, civilized or uncivilized, American, European or Asiatic, under any form of rule from absolute despotism to self-government. In these papers, however, the aim is not to array a mass of facts in bulk so great that few can master them, but to make clear the causes and laws which govern the value of money in all human experience.

It is a law of human nature, in all lands and times, that we give less for a thing in proportion as it becomes plenty and easy to get. When wheat was plenty, and cotton cloth was scarce, a bushel of wheat was worth only two yards of the cloth. With the same supply of wheat, cloth grew more plenty until a bushel of wheat was worth twenty yards. Then, cloth being still plenty, wheat became scarce, until a bushel was worth forty yards of the cloth. Make anything more plenty and the desire for it grows less in comparison with the desire for other things; that is, its value falls. It is so of gold. If it grows more plenty, we give less for it; that is, it buys less. And exactly the same is true of any kind of money; if it grows more plenty, people want it less in comparison with other things, and give less of other things for it, so that it buys less. Everybody knows that if there is a big crop of wheat, each bushel will buy less dollars. Everybody ought to know that if there is a big crop of dollars, each dollar will buy less wheat.

Money is the buying tool. But a great many mistakes come from looking at money only as a tool. It is the only tool that does its work the more poorly—loses part of its buying power—the more there is of it. If a farmer has use for only one plough, it is a waste to buy two, for one will be idle and rust, but the

other will do its work as well as if he had only one. But if the country has need of only one supply of dollars, and keeps twice as many, all of them will be used in the buying, so that each will buy only half as much as it ought. This is the only tool that grows duller because we have too many of them. What sense is there in getting more, when the effect is to make them all duller? Dollars are like workmen. If the work to be done in a shop or a mine is only enough for 100 hands, but there are 200 at work, each can get only half time, and will be worth only half pay. So if the amount of buying to be done is only enough for a certain number of dollars, worth 100 cents each, and we send twice as many dollars to do that same work, each can only do enough to be worth 50 cents. It does not help at all to make the dollars legal-tenders. Without breaking law, a man can refuse to sell things at any price, payable in legal-tenders. If he does not want to sell 100 cents' worth of wheat for a legal-tender worth 50 cents, he will put up the price, and ask \$2 a bushel instead of \$1 a bushel.

But the paper dollar is also a promise, as well as a tool. The value of a promise depends upon the power to pay that is behind it. The thrifty Jones and the shiftless Smith each had in his store goods worth \$1,000. But it was known that Jones had only one note for \$1,000, which was worth that sum. Smith had out five such notes, and men did not care to buy one of them for \$200. The power of the Government to pay its notes is the same after the amount of them is doubled as before. But each note then represents only half as much of that power.

Besides, distrust sets in. No one knows what the Government may be able to pay, nor how many more notes it may issue. The receipts for wheat in an elevator ought to have behind them one bushel of wheat for each bushel promised. Suppose there has been an over-issue—that the elevator cannot deliver, bushel for bushel, what the receipts promise. Perhaps there are twice as many bushels on receipts as there are of actual wheat in the bins; if so each receipt for 1,000 bushels really represents only 500, but no one can be sure. And the elevator may put out as many more receipts to-morrow. Faith is shaken. Holders sell receipts for what they can. So of notes that are not redeemed. The one thing certain is that the Government cannot pay dollar for dollar. How much it can pay, none know. How many millions more of notes it may put out, none know.

Such notes lose part of their power to buy. People refuse to give the same quantity of goods for them as before the larger issue. The change is not instant, but it is sure. It is not equally rapid as to all things to be bought, and thus does special wrong to labor, for wages go up more slowly than prices. But soon the whole scale of prices and wages alters; a part of the buying power of each dollar is lost. Because there is distrust, men put up prices as far as they can. Because they expect another issue still, so that the dollars may soon have still less buying power, men put prices too high for the amount of notes now in use. Thus it is inevitable, from the laws of human nature, that the note loses not only that part of its buying power, which in proportion to the amount of notes already in use, it ought to lose, but a larger part, from the fear that more notes are to come. When every man is anxious to make himself safe, some will overdo it, just as a boy, who tries to fill a pail to the very brim, is sure to make it run over. This comes to pass: the double supply of 50-cent dollars will not do as much buying, at the new prices, as the former supply of 100-cent dollars could do at the old prices. What then? The cry for more money is louder than ever. The need for more money seems greater than ever. In reality, the need for better money is greater. Men ought to see that another issue of paper money means only a further loss of its buying power, a deeper distrust, and greater mischief. But no Government has yet been seen among men, save that of these United States, which has had the sense and the firmness to stop, after having fairly begun the issue of irredeemable legal-tender notes. In those rapid many nations have drifted toward the Niagara of bankruptcy. Only one has thus far escaped.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 29.—It has just transpired that Henry Chisholm went before the court of common pleas on 25th inst., and pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery on Maurice Perkins, reporter of The Penny Press, committed on the 9th of August, in the office of Chisholm. It will be remembered that Perkins was invited by Chisholm to come to the latter's office, supposedly to talk over a mistake which he (Perkins) had made in crediting certain disorderly and disreputable conduct to a son of Henry Chisholm. While Perkins was the guest of Chisholm he was taken in hand by two or more of Chisholm's workmen, partially stripped and a coat of varnish applied to his person after which Perkins was for some time an invalid. The charge against Chisholm was for assault with intent to kill, but he was somehow let off by paying \$25 cost on charge of assault and battery, and this fact only leaked out today. Perkins has not yet fully recovered from the effects of the brutal usage he received at the instigation of Chisholm from the ruffians in the latter's employ.

TWO DAINTY LITTLE HANDS.—This afternoon a gentleman returning from the fair grounds in a crowded vehicle felt his watch slipping out of his pocket. He clapped his hand to his timespiece and was surprised to find that it came in contact with the hands of a well-dressed and pretty young lady who was sitting at his side. He looked around at her and was nonplussed at seeing two dainty little hands, encased in beautifully-fitting gloves, which were crossed on her lap. He saw through the trick at once. This female was a pickpocket and the hands crossed upon her lap were false. The gentleman kept quiet until the vehicle had gotten well into town, when he told the female that she had better get out with him. She readily assented, the wagon was stopped and the two alighted. Upon reaching the sidewalk he told her that he intended to call a policeman and have her taken to the station house. She begged piteously for mercy and by her seductive ways soon succeeded in getting the old gent to let her go free.—[Richmond (Va.) State.

FOR 1880!

THE
Detroit Post & Tribune.
THE GREAT
Republican Paper of Michigan.

The year 1880 will be marked by one of the most important political campaigns in the history of this republic. In it Republicanism will be charged with the championship of financial soundness and honor, and with the defence of the cardinal doctrines of Equal Rights and National Sovereignty. Under the banner thus inscribed it will, with the spirit of '61, resist repudiators, statism, sectional aggression, shotgun rife, conspiracies against the integrity of the ballot-box, and disloyal ascendancy in all its forms. In this important battle Republicanism must rely upon the press for the most efficient service to its cause, and there is no more certain way to "organize victory" than by insuring the circulation among the voters, now and constantly, of a sound political literature.

THE DETROIT POST AND TRIBUNE has an established reputation as a vigorous and able Republican journal, which has for years upheld the cause of genuinely free institutions and of rational finance. It is also a thorough newspaper, perfectly equipped and complete in all departments, with large resources, a great and growing circulation, and a system of news-gathering which covers the entire field, local, state, general and foreign. No paper has equalled it in rapid growth in the public confidence. Its weekly is the largest published in the state, and does not yield to any rival in interest and in value to its readers.

During 1880 its news will be kept fresh and accurate, commercial reports full and trustworthy, its miscellaneous selections abundant and entertaining, its tone pure and elevating, and its Republicanism sound and vigorous. New features will be constantly added, and those which have already been established will be enlarged and improved. Care will be exercised to see that all Michigan interests are properly upheld, and especial pains will be taken to make its Agricultural Department and the Letter-box of constant practical use to its patrons. It has received the testimony of hundreds of its readers that these Departments alone have saved to them annually far more than its subscription price.

The Michigan circulation of the Post and Tribune already far outstrips that of any other weekly paper. Every additional copy taken in the state helps to confirm the Republican supremacy.

LIBERAL TERMS TO TRIAL SUBSCRIBERS.

New Subscribers to The Weekly Post and Tribune—this includes any whose names have not been on its mail lists within a year will be received up to January 1st. For 25 Cents For Three Months. Thousands have already availed themselves of this advantageous offer. Try it!

A PLOW FOR NOTHING.

To any person who will get up a club of 14 New subscribers for the weekly and send \$21 with the list of their names, or of six new subscribers for the tri-weekly and send with the list \$30, an Oliver or Bement culled plow worth FORTY DOLLARS will be given. This applies only to new subscribers, and the plows given are in all respects first class.

GENERAL TERMS.

	Per annum.	Six months.	Three months.
Daily.....	\$10 00	5 00	2 50
Tri-Weekly.....	5 00	2 50	1 25
Weekly.....	1 50	75	40

Weekly, in clubs of 10.....\$1 40 per annum.
All postage pre-paid. Specimen copies free. Remittances may be sent at our risk by drafts on Detroit banks, money-orders, or in registered letters.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS in premiums to agents, in addition to liberal terms to canvassers. Send for agents' circulars, specimen copies, etc. Address—

THE POST AND TRIBUNE, Detroit.

First Edition, 103,000.

So rapidly are orders increasing for the December Scribner that it is thought the first edition of 103,000 will not supply the demand. One cause of the recent increase in circulation, by which one hundred thousand November numbers were sold in two weeks, is undoubtedly due to the growing interest in the two series, Henry James, Jr.'s Confidence, which is one of his most fascinating character studies, and George W. Cable's novel of New Orleans life, The Franchises. This latter, begun in November, will be the leading serial story of the year. Mr. Cable's Old Creole Days has attracted wide attention, and this, his first novel, promises to be among the strongest and most important works of fiction that have yet appeared in American literature. A new serial story by Mrs. Burnett, author of That Lass of Lowry's, has also been secured and will begin in an early number. The special attractions of the December number include twenty poems by American women, comprising verse by many of our most prominent women writers; Two Visits to Victor Hugo, by H. H. Boyesen, with a large portrait engraved by Cole; an illustrated description of the Johns Hopkins University, and an interesting paper by Burroughs on Nature and the Poets. The New Capital at Albany is critically described in an article of eighteen pages, with the aid of twenty-three drawings, and there are illustrated papers on Coffee Culture in Brazil, Success with Small Fruits, etc., etc.

The Reign of Peter the Great, by Eugene Schuyler, will begin in the February number. The illustrations for the first of this splendid series of Historical Papers are now almost completed, and include reproductions of famous Russian paintings, cut on the wood by American engravers, who are pronounced by the London Saturday Review the best in the world. Sold, and subscriptions received, by book-sellers and news-dealers, at \$4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. A Portfolio of Proof Impressions of the best engravings from the pages of Scribner and St. Nicholas (edition limited to 1,000) will be ready about December 1st. Price \$10.00. See December Scribner for extended notices.

I have a choice lot of Spanish Merino Rams—Full Blood and Grade Ewes—Berks-shire and Poland Chicks—Pigs of both sexes. For sale at reasonable prices. Farmers desirous of improving their stock are cordially invited to call and examine stock and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. 1286 1/2
L. B. ANDERSON, Dealer, Mich.

HOLD

On to your money and buy your WINTER WOOLEN at the

BANCOR WOOLEN MILLS,
You can get a better article, and for less money, than at any place in the County. I am going out of the business and am selling goods at the cost of Manufacture.

THE
Best heavy All-Wool CHECK SHIRTING, I am selling at 32 1-2 cts. per yard—the same I have been selling at 40 cts. FULL CLOTHS I sell at 50 and 80 cents, and the FINEST CASSIMERE \$1.00 per yard, I have been selling the same goods at 65 cents, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

All-Wool Sheetting that I sold for

FORT ty-two cents per yard, I now sell at 35 cents—and all goods in proportion.

Come early while there is a good selection.

GOODS EXCHANGED FOR WOOL.

Wool Carded, also Carded and Spun.

JOHN CROW,
Bangor, Mich.

Leather Store

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,
IN T. A. GRANGER'S BUILDING.

I will sell, cheap for cash, Oak and Hemlock Harness and Upper Leather, Spanish and Slaughter Sole, Kip and Calf-skins, Linings and Findings.

HIDES WANTED.
I will pay the highest market price, in cash, for Hides and Pelts. Farmers are requested to call and get prices before selling.
N. H. ADAMS.

BEST IS CHEAPEST!
LEWIS' CONDENSED BAKING POWDER
STRICTLY PURE!
We will give \$100.00 for any Alum or other adulteration found in this POWDER.

Indorsed by the Brooklyn Board of Health, and by the best chemists in the United States. It is STRONGER than any Yeast Powder in the world. IT NEVER FAILS to make bread light when used as directed. IT IS COMEDED by every housekeeper who has given it a fair trial. It is an entirely NEW INVENTION, without any of the bad qualities of soda or saleratus, yeast or other baking powders. It has in itself a tendency to sustain and nourish the system.

Good food makes good health; and health is improved or impaired in proportion as the food we eat is nutritious or otherwise. LEWIS' BAKING POWDER always makes good food.

One can of this is worth two of any other baking compound. It makes bread whiter and richer. More than half the complaints of bad sour arise from the use of common baking powders, which often make the best of flour turn out dark bread.

The most delicate persons can eat food prepared with it without injury. Nearly every other baking powder is adulterated and is absolutely injurious. This is made from Refined Grape Cream of Tartar, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It makes the BEST, lightest, and most nutritious

BREAD, BISCUIT, CAKE, GRILLERS, BUCKWHEAT, INDIAN, AND FLAXEN CAKES.
A single trial will prove the superiority of this Powder.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
GEORGE T. LEWIS & MENZIES CO.
PHILADELPHIA.

N. W. AYER & SON
ADVERTISING AGENTS
BUILDING PHILADELPHIA
Cor. Chestnut and Eighth Sts.
Receive Advertisements for this Paper. at Lowest Cash Rates.
ESTIMATES free for Newspaper Advertising. Send 25c. for AYER & SON'S MANUAL.

PATENTS
and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—
GILMORE, SMITH & CO.
Solicitors of Patents,
Star Patent Office, Washington, D. C.